

Unit 2 - Expressions

1. **POWER** - A number formed by repeated multiplication by the same factor.
2. **BASE** - In a power, the number used as a factor (the number that being multiplied.)
3. **EXPONENT**- In a power, the number of times the base is used as a factor. The small number next to and slightly above the base.
4. **EXPONENTIAL FORM** - A more compact way to write a number.
(Example: $5 \times 5 \times 5$ can be written as 5^3)
5. **EVALUATE** - To find the value of a mathematical expression.
6. **ORDER OF OPERATIONS** - The rules to follow when more than one operation is used. (PEMDAS)
7. **VARIABLE** - A symbol, usually a letter, used to represent a number.
8. **EXPRESSION** - A mathematical representation containing numbers, variables, and operation symbols. Does not include an equal sign.
9. When addition or subtraction separates an algebraic expression into parts, each part is called a **TERM**. (Example: $3x + 4$; $3x$ is a term, 4 is a term)
10. **COEFFICIENT** - The number in front of a variable.
(Example: $6x$, where 6 is the coefficient)
11. **CONSTANT** - A quantity that does not change. A term without a variable; a number. (Example: $4x^2 + 3x + 5$, where 5 is the constant.)
12. **EQUATION** - a mathematical sentence showing two expressions are equal. An equation contains an equal sign, $=$.

